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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

WE LEARN from a contemporary that it has been decided by the Government of India to extend the Indian system of telegraphs to Kandahar and Teheran. Is this decision to be supposed the precursor of a railway through the Afghan territory? We hope not.

THE GRAND JURY of La Sœur in Minneapolis are said to have manfully passed the following opinion on the condition of the county gaol:—"We find the building as well arranged for the escape of prisoners as they can desire." We wish our Jail Commissions, which are appointed from time to time by our kind Government, had been as outspoken as the grand jury of La Sœur. But despotism is too good for all that; its only business is to whitewash.

THE INSTALLATION of the Chief of the Ismailees, *i. e.* of the Khojahs, to his paternal *guddee* on Sunday, the 4th instant, was a grand affair altogether, and big a *tamasha* for the Bombayites to enjoy. Besides the festivities, the procession was a very attractive one from beginning to end, and no less than ten thousand men turned out of their homes to witness the ceremony.

"SOME RELICS of the great plague of London have recently been discovered. The *City Press* says that, during the progress, of some excavations on the west side of Charterhouse Square, a large number of human skeletons have been exhumed. Considering the depth to which these excavations have been carried, and the fact that no vestige of a coffin has been found, it is assumed that the bodies must have been buried at least two centuries ago. On the site stood, until very recently, a block of houses, fully 150 years old, and it is below the foundations of these that the human remains were discovered. The Charterhouse was much used for the burial of those who died of the disease, and it is believed that the spot at which these skeletons have been found was used as a burial ground for those who succumbed to the plague. In some instances the remains are in a good state of preservation. The ground in which these bodies were buried is, for the most part, sand, and a vertical section of the earth clearly indicates the shape of the trenches which were dug to hold the corpses, as they appear to have been refilled with a different earth to that which was excavated. In several cases the remains have been found two and three feet deep, indicating expedition and, may be, the want of ceremony with which the bodies were interred."

THE RUSSIAN Landed Proprietors seem to be in a sorry plight just now, worse indeed than our friends, the Zemindars of Bengal. A writer in one of the London papers says that this once rich and influential class is fast disappearing throughout Russia: the majority are ruined. "After the abolition of serf labour and the establishment of Land Banks, which vied with each other in advancing money to the proprietors, these latter attempted, says the British Cousul at Taganrog, to introduce a system of improved, and at the same time extensive, cultivation. Agricultural machinery was imported, but the most important factor—the absence of field labour—was not fully considered by them; hence all their efforts were crippled. Unfortunately the majority of the proprietors understood, practically, little about farming. * * * At first, when the returns fell short, the interest was not paid at the Bank; successive failures necessitated fresh loans; the provincial land taxes increased; bad years followed, preventing them from meeting their liabilities, until gradually the estates became the property of the Banks. What is to be done with this vast amount of property—several thousands of estates—is the question. Attempts have been made to dispose of a part of them by public auction; about 10 per cent. have been put up for sale; one-half however, remained for the Banks' account. Peasants' Land Banks have recently been established, from which village communes, suffering from an insufficiency of land, obtain means of buying portions of bankrupt estates, thus replacing the landowners by peasant proprietors. As it took only thirteen years to ruin the landed aristocracy, the same fate—for they have no thought whatever for the morrow—is probably in store for a large number of peasants at some future date, yet as they will be in possession of the land, this system seems fraught with serious consequences."If the Bengal zemindar has not hitherto felt the pinch his time has now come, he is sure soon to rival his white brother of Russia under the very favourable (favourable for ruination) rules, laid down in the pro-Radical Bengal Tenancy Act. As regards the Land Banks, Sir W. Wedderburn will read the above with advantage.

TUESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

THE DILKE scandal is growing on apace in England, and the mail papers are full of it. A great effort is being made to purge Sir Charles Dilke of the charge which a near relative of his is trying to substantiate against him. The Right Hon'ble Baronet has been accused of intriguing with his brother's sister-in-law. The member for Chelsea is a 'Radical' among Radicals, and the Liberals therefore feel deeply for him for having brought himself to this unseemly scrape which they fancy, unless he comes out of the affair scatheless, will affect his future political career. The belief current in the country is that there can be no smoke without fire. Sir Charles has retained Sir Henry James to defend his character. Mr. Donald Crawford, a barrister-at-law, is the petitioner.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary says that Lord Ripon came down to London to make a counter-statement in the Upper House in reply to Lord Randolph Churchill; but, being advised by his political friends that at this fag end of the session when not even ten Lords would grace their seats in the House, such a defence would be useless. His Lordship has, therefore, decided upon making an outdoor defence of his career in India.

WE SEE that German military officers are in request at more than one place in the old world. The Shah of Persia has sent a request to the German Minister through the hands of Moshin Khan, late Persian Minister at Constantinople, to send him some officers to organise the army, and some civil functionaries too to carry on the civil administration. It is evident that Germany is stealing a march upon the other continental powers.

"ONE of the last, if not the very last, of the Swiss survivors of some of Napoleon's most memorable campaigns died on the 4th of August at Lens, in Canton Valais. Gabriel Emery, the veteran in question, was ten years older than the century, and upwards of 75 years ago entered as a volunteer one of the Swiss regiments which the Confederation at that time was obliged by treaty to place at the disposal of France. He took part in the murderous battle of Borodino, saw Moscow in flames, was present at the terrible passage of the Beresina, outlived all the horrors of the retreat, fought at Lutzen and Bautzen, and was taken prisoner at Leipzic. The oldman delighted to fight his battles over again and 'show how fields were won,' but he could never relate his experiences in the Moscow campaign without shedding tears. Emery retained his military tastes and physical strength almost to the last, and only a year ago, being then 94, he was present at a parade of the local militia, and insisted on shouldering a musket and taking his place in the ranks." The mention of such persons brings their great leader before the mind's eye, and reminds us of the instability of worldly grandeur.

THE FOLLOWING comes from the pen of the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter:—"I am much obliged for your letter of the 1st August, with a copy for your proceedings. I had already obtained a copy of the report, and had read it with much interest. I am one of those who think that the good government of India will, in the future, depend on an increasing share in the duties, responsibilities, and emoluments of administration being allotted to the people of the land. I am particularly interested in the paper on Legislative Councils; but I believe that your first effort should be to obtain representation in the India Council at Home. With one or two native members fairly planted at the India Office, the more effective powers to members of the Legislative Council in India would shortly follow. I wish all success to yourself and to your colleagues of the Mahajana Sabha." Sir Rivers Thompson thinks that we should begin with Ward Committees in Rural Unions.

THE *Madras Times* says:—"We learn from Simla that all existing furlough rules for Indian officers are to be abolished, and that, in lieu of the present arrangement, officers will be allowed to proceed on leave on rules very similar to that now governing British officers in India, that is, leave will be granted as the exigencies of the service will permit, or medical certificates may require; all furlough counting as service. Leave and allowances will be regulated according to service irrespective of personal appointments. These proposals of the Government of India have been sent to the Secretary of State for final sanction, and may be expected to come into operation almost at once." Really good news for Indian officers.

"A *soi-disant* Englishman, who called himself Walton, has just been condemned to twenty years' penal servitude at Lyons for plundering churches. His history has been a most extraordinary one. While secretly prosecuting his career of crime he was received into fashionable sporting circles, and became a patron of the Turf. He had lately plundered three churches and two houses in the neighbourhoods of Lyons and Toulouse. While undergoing imprisonment in Corsica some time ago he escaped, taking away with him the cashbox of the gaol." A capital fellow! who even in penance plans sins anew.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

OUR ALLAHABAD CONTEMPORARY is chuckling over the Tripple Alliance between the three emperors lately reaffirmed at Kremsier as being favourable to England. He says it would lead to a prevention of the Franco-Russian union and compel the French to be more civil to England; it would also guarantee peace upon the Balkans, between Austria and Russia, and serve as a dead blow to the modern social diseases of Nihilism, Socialism, and Communism. He has also said that at the first shock of a disturbance this fair-weather compact will be relegated to the limbo of oblivion. The more we can assume a complacent look over the matter the better; but we are afraid, the outside public will not be deceived by our smile, but take it for the grin of a dead man. Perhaps, our contemporary's mind is even now too full of the *Bosphore Egyptien* disgrace to say that this tripartite alliance will teach France to be 'more civil' to England. If, as the *Pi* affirms, this alliance is a mere sham, what on earth would prevent France or Russia to form a union with each other? If it would be easy for Russia to scatter this alliance to the four winds, it would also be very easy for her to join hands with France in any undertaking. This tripple alliance is at any rate to be suspected if not actually feared.

THE PROGRAMME of His Excellency the Viceroy's tour is—that after leaving Simla on the 21st proximo, he will march across the hills to Dehra and Massuri. Thence he will proceed to Delhi and Agra. His Excellency will next visit the native states of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ulwar, Bhurtpur, and Dholepur. He then comes to Lucknow whence, after spending a few days, he sets out for Calcutta, stopping on the way at Kanhpur and Benares. The probable date of his arrival in this city is the 6th of December next.

BABU PRAN KRISTO CHOUDHURI of French Chandernagore has been elected Mayor of the town by the unanimous vote of its people. This is a fact for the neighbouring English Government to take into consideration. The Bengalis at Hughly and Chinsurah are not a whit different from those of the French settlement.

WE REGRET to announce the death of the young Maharajah of Dhenkanal of pneumonia on August 28, last. He was a promising young nobleman. He has left an heir after him about seven months old.

THE JOURNAL of the *Anjumani-Punjab* has heard that Dr. Aitchison, the naturalist, who accompanied the Boundary Commission, is about to return to India laden with his new discovery of the *Soma* plant. The search for the plant in the tablelands of Central Asia was first suggested by Von Roth, Professor and a Great Sanskrit Scholar of the University of Tubingen. In the absence of details it is useless to

speculate, but we have reasons to believe that there is not much truth in the rumour.

REUTER announces that Mr. Macaulay, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, now on leave, will be accredited to the Celestial Court to persuade the Chinese to allow the English freely to trade with Thibet by removing the jealous restrictions which they have imposed upon it.

THURSDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE *Darjeeling News* tells us that an Act providing a close season for game, and protecting small birds from destruction during the breeding season, will be introduced into the Bengal Council next cold season. What a commentary this on the shooting propensity of the dominant race! But how are the devotees to shikar to be kept back on uninhabited hills? and how many chowkidars are to replace little birds if they venture to prevent shikar?

DEWAN Rughoonath Rao has suggested the following means to the Madras widows to hide their shame:

That a "Protection House" or "Refuge" be established in some parts of the town of Madras with small establishment consisting of a female servant, a sweeper and a male servant, &c.

2 That *enciente* widows be allowed to occupy these Refuges in *perfect secrecy* and be fed and attended upon by the servants mentioned in Section 1, at the public expense.

3. That a Doctress be appointed to afford medical aid to the inmates.

4. That the inmates be allowed to surrender their children to the care of the servants thereof whenever they please.

5. That such children be maintained at public cost till they can shift for themselves.

6. That the Police be directed not to interfere, or pry into anything connected with such Refuges.

7. That these Refuges be placed under the superintendence and management of Directors, who shall all be Hindoos by religion and aged, more than 50 years old, or by the Hindoo Re-marriage Association.

Why so many rules? Why not suggest foundling hospitals as in civilized England and be done with it? It is a wonder how sensible people lose their heads when they tumble into this matter of social reform?

THE FOLLOWING conversation between a poet and an atheist may seem appropriate at this time of heavy rain and flood:—"If there were a God, would he permit me to be rained upon in this way? he said, as he brushed off the drops from his coat. Victor Hugo replied; 'If there were no God, would you find here such a good fire?'" But it is all rain in Calcutta, and no fire since sometime.

THE *Parsi Punch* of last week, contains a nice cartoon on Lord Randolph Churchill's attack on Lord Ripon. Lord Randolph is represented as a saucy young chap hurling his defiance at Lord Ripon, who is pointing the fellow to Indiana saying, "you see the sprightly little midget? What antics he makes." Indiana replies, "I know he is always so blustering."

"MADAME GARCIN, who in her religious character is known as Sister St. Cyprien, has been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. She is the Superior of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Augustine at Marseilles. She has attended the sick during all the epidemics of cholera, typhus fever, and small-pox which have visited the hospitals since 1842." The Madame has well earned the honor.

"ACCORDING to the quarterly returns of the Registrar-General the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1885 was estimated at 36,225,115 persons; that of England and Wales at 27,499,041, of Scotland at 3,907,736, and of Ireland at 4,918,338. In the United Kingdom the births of 285,612 children, and the deaths of 176,256 persons, were registered in the three months ending 30th June. The natural increase of population was, therefore, 109,356. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending 31st March, 1885, was 105,464. The birth-rate in the United Kingdom in the second quarter of 1885 was 31.5 and the death-rate 19.5 per 1,000. The marriage-rate in the first quarter of this year was 11.8 per 1,000." How far different are such returns in India, and how painful to think of our mortality!

DR. FRANKLAND'S recent experiments with all kinds of filtering processes go to prove that the ordinary methods used will not satisfy the condition of yielding pure water. They do not thoroughly remove the micro-organisms from water, and hence the water remains tainted. Boiling was also had recourse to, and it was proved that the minute animalculæ are not destroyed by heating the water. He recommends that water should be made to pass through a 6 inch column of one of the following materials. 1. Green sand. 2. Coke. 3. Animal Charcoal. 4. Spongy iron. The material used should be finely powdered and replaced every month. In these days of epidemics, it would be well worth the while of every body to take Dr. Frankland's recommendation to heart.

FRIDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

A DAILY contemporary in course of his lucubrations on Tommy Atkins in the South, has taken upon himself to recommend to Government the formation of two or three Eurasian regiments with the privileges of the native army. Need we remind our contemporary that the military prowess of the Eurasian was tried once before at Arrah, and with what results perhaps our friend remembers. Why then speak of the Eurasian soldiery again? Coating, hatting and brandying will no more make our East Indian brethren John Bulls than the natives white with a wash of chalk on their bodies.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Statesman* has published a telegram from his own correspondent at Bombay to the effect that Mr. Narayen Gunesh Chandawarker, Pleader of the High Court, and Editor of the Indu Prokash, left Bombay by the mail steamer of the 8th instant for England as a delegate of the Bombay Presidency Association and Poona Sarvajanik Sabha with a view to "interview" intending members of the Parliament and inform them on Indian questions. While fully sympathysing with the Associations in their patriotic object of helping the Members of Parliament to organise an Indian party in the Lower House, which by the way Mr. Digby with the help of Colonel Osborn is trying—we must confess that the Bombayites by the step they have taken will more stump Dick Temple, who it is said is playing his cards to succeed Lord Dufferin, than strengthen the hands of the intending Members of Parliament. We are sure this cannot be their real motive; we approve of the ostensible one and commend their example to the other Presidencies.

SOME of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries seem to be very angry with Justices Haridas and Wedderburn for enhancing the sentences passed on two Europeans. Our friends in their fury have begun, outstripping the bounds of decorum and professional etiquette, to revile them as severity Judges &c. &c.—May we ask them if such enchancement of sentence in the case of native prisoners had never taken place, and if so, have they ever raised their voice in their behalf? Because two of their kith and kin have suffered, justly though, at the hands of Highest Court of Justice, whose probity is unquestionable, the Anglo-Indians should not raise an outcry to frustrate the ends of justice. As honest folks they should, if they consider the High Court wrong, go up to higher courts of appeal and have its sentence quashed instead of maligning the hon'ble court. Do they not understand that by their conduct they are lowering the prestige of their own system of Government rather than injuring the character of any high native official?

IN THE course of a long article on Sir Rivers Thompson's refusal to defer the commencement of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the *Bengal Times* bears the following testimony to the goodness of some of the local Zemindars. "While intelligence has developed abnormally in ryots, who are generally prone to litigation upon the slenderest pretexts, humanity has not died out of those who, in seasons of difficulty, have proved ryots' best friends. Among our big local zemindars such as our Nawabs, Baboos Rup Lal Das, Mohiney Mohan Das, Ram Chunder Banerjee, Kumar Rajendra Narian Roy, and others more or less benevolently disposed, it cannot but be allowed that, seasons of scarcity are crucial tests when the best qualities of head and heart are displayed, when charity and genuine sympathy exhibit themselves in their most favourable light. It is then one touch of nature makes the whole world kin, as exemplified among some of these gentlemen. Not only are rents remitted, but often supplies of food and money are distributed with feeling heart and liberal hand, though Government exactions are in no wise abated—a strange contrast to the systematic benevolence exercised in private benefactions. Even as we write, alms are being distributed to the poor, at the door of Baboo Rup Lal's beautiful mansion, which, with its elegant surroundings, is only a type of the warmhearted sympathy and kindly human instincts that are the indwelling characteristics of its fortunate proprietor. And would Sir Rivers Thompson damp the generous aspirations of such men; turn their genial sympathy into indifference, and freeze their philanthropic impulses to apathy, by antagonizing class with class, and by irritating different, though not necessarily opposing, interests into conflict? Landlords, as a rule, are looked up to as benefactors, the Tenancy act poses them as enemies. Can it be the part of wisdom to raise up and nurture class-hostility, to secure Government an enhanced revenue from Court Fee Stamps"

WE HAVE received a copy of the prospectus of a Public Library to be attached to the existing Reading Room at Shahapore in the District of Pubna. Kumar Gopalendra Narayan Roy of the well-known Puthia raj family is its patron. We wish the Library every success, and urge upon the local public to contribute subscriptions towards the maintenance of that useful institution.

SATURDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

HERE is a chip from the literary workshop of our Lahore contemporary:—"When we read some of the effusions of the native Press in India, so full of contradictions, and such quaint mixtures of progress and conservatism—now advocating reforms based upon western modes of thought, and now indulging in tirades against railways and commerce—we are reminded of a passage in the old history written by Robert Orme,—the favourite book of Colonel Thomas Newcome. 'Nothing seems to have been wanting to the happiness of this nation, but that others should have looked upon them with the same indifference with which they regard the rest of the world.' More than a century has passed, and yet we are almost compelled to believe, from the utterances of those who are supposed to represent the views of the country, that Orme's words would still hold good." Quite possible for our friend to see no improvement in the people of Bengal of 1885, race antagonism has so blinded his eyes. But it would make little difference to the natives whether our good friend saw no difference between a native of India of his time and that of Orme's. The native Press of India is now beyond the pale of party influence, hence to the jaundiced eye of our modest contemporary it appears "a quaint mixture of progress and conservatism."

A SHREWD, but by no means indulgent, observer of England and her institutions says of her public schools: "To develop the physical faculties of the young and by means of liberty and confidence to cultivate in them the love of what is right, such is the double aim of the great English schools. They would have educated men, but, above all, they would have *men*, vigorous men, strong in body and in mind." But our educational authorities and our benign Government preach a different gospel to us. They go a contrary way, and teach us that restraint and mistrust are the best means of inspiring a love of right in the *alumni*. Professors strong in body we have, but with the other qualification wanting.

WE REGRET TO hear that Her Excellency Lord Dufferin has recently lost her sister, Mrs. Stevenson. She died on her way back from Canada. In consequence of this melancholy event all entertainments at the Simla Government House have been postponed.

THE OPPOSITION of the local daily has gone for nothing. Sir Charles Aitchison, a true statesman as he is, has, we are glad to see, risen above it and appointed Pandit Ram Narayan, pleader, a Judge of the local Chief Court. The people of the Punjab should be thankful to Sir Charles Aitchison for this noble act of grace.

"THE NUCLEUS of the two new regiments of Bengal Cavalry will be formed of volunteers from the existing regiments. One-third of the commissions in each new regiment will be conferred on native gentlemen who may come forward with recruits on the following scale;—To a gentleman bringing 20 men with horses fit for service and Rs. 50 towards defraying the cost of equipment, or 20 men each with Rs. 250, the commission as Jamadar without probation. To a gentleman bringing 40 men and horses, the commission as Ressaldar. To a gentleman bringing 50 men and horses the commission as Ressaldar." So says the *Englishman*.

THE LAST number of the *Calcutta Gazette* announces that on the 3rd and 5th instants, Mymensingh, Bogra and Pubna felt the shocks of an earthquake.

THIS YEAR'S clerk of the weather seems to be as capricious an officer as his predecessors. While deluging Bengal and the Upper Provinces with rain, he is parching Upper Burmah for want of it. It is reported from Rangoon that the rice crop having failed in Upper Burmah there has been an actual famine in King Theebaw's territories, and to meet the disaster the Burman King has raised the price of rice to induce the trades of British Burmah to send their stores to his kingdom. He is also buying rice and selling it among his subjects at cost price. His rude but prompt measures call for more praise than the polished but dilatory relief operations of the more civilised Governments.

ON MONDAY last His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad married a daughter of Abdullah Sahib according to the *Nika* form. The papers dont explain why this expeditious but inferior form was adopted, but it is said that great preparations are

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being made to bring the bride to her new house in a grand style.

THE ANNUAL yield of gold is computed at 20 crores, and yet the price is not reduced. For currency purposes one half of this amount should suffice, so the other half goes to jewellery, gilding, wastage, and so forth.

THE *Pioneer's* London correspondent thus writes regarding the treatment of one of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression in trade in England by a Government official :—"On Wednesday morning Mr. Pearce, a member of the well-known shipping firm of John Elder and Company and a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of the depression in trade, was publicly thrashed in his own office by a Mr. Francis, an Inspector of Customs, who, as far as can be gathered, accuses Mr. Pearce of having seduced his daughter. The castigaion received by the latter gentleman seems to have been very severe, but concerning its justice we are compelled to deduce our own conclusions from the fact that it is stated that Mr. Pearce intends to take no legal action against his assailant." The moral atmosphere of London must be in a very unhealthy state just now. Our social reformers should take note that infant marriages are a rarity in civilized England, yet so many scandals crop up there every now and then.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 252 against 267 and 228 in the 2 preceding weeks, and 46 in excess of the corresponding week last year. There were 11 deaths from cholera against 8 and 14 in the 2 preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean being 10. There were no deaths from small-pox. The high figures of the week are mainly due to increase in the mortality under the heads of bowel-complaints and other diseases. The fever deaths were close to the average viz. 67 against 64, the mean figure of the preceding 5 years. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 30·3 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :—

"*London September* 9.—The British Government has formally accepted the Russian proposal regarding the new Afghan-Turkestan Frontier. In a speech made by Mr. Chamberlain, at Warrington, yesterday, he rejected Mr. Parnell's demands, and said that he hoped the Whigs would accept the Radical programme, otherwise they must part company.

10.—It is reported that Colonel Kuhlberg has been appointed Russian Commissioner for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier.

12.—It is positively stated that M. Lessar starts immediately for St. Petersburg; and that the Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier will meet during November.

Madrid, September 6.—The German Government has assured the Spanish Government that the Commander of the German Gunboat was instructed not to occupy Zap if he found the Spanish flag already represented there on his arrival ; and that acting as he did was contrary to the instructions he had received. The German Government also expresses a hope that negotiations may continue on the subject of the Spanish claims to the Carolines. The President of the Spanish Ministry has expressed his great regret to the German Minister for the insult offered to the German flag by the mob on Saturday.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday 15th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.

Subject :—Terrestrial Magnetism concluded.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, exclusive of the fee for practical demonstrations ; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8 ; for a single lecture Annas 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

September 12th, 1885.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1885.

PEACE AT LAST.

FROM the day the Conservative Cabinet accepted the doctrine of continuity of policy, it was well-known to the public that peace with Russia was insured, and the money market at once began to rise. Of course a show of resistance to what they called "unreasonable demands" was made by the Ministers, and negociations were carried on to keep up appearances, but no hope was ever entertained by the outside public that there would be any material change in the terms of absolute surrender which Mr. Gladstone's Government had accepted. The Russians had got the most exact measure of their opponents, and they moved about in a light, jaunty, don't-care style, which clearly indicated that in the immediate future there was no war impending. Occasionally the tone of Lord Randolph Churchill's extra-parliamentary assertions and professed anxiety for the interests of Amir Abdur Rahman caused a ripple on the smooth surface of public opinion, but it subsided fast enough, and there was never any serious reason to suppose that the diplomatic negociations going on would lead to any untoward result. But matters have now been entirely settled. Reuter announced on the 9th inst, that "the British Government has formally accepted the Russian proposal regarding the new Afghan-Turkistan Frontier." This has since been followed by a sub-leader in the *Pioneer* which bears internal evidence of being thoroughly authentic, and it runs thus ; "the Boundary with which, according to Lord Randolph Churchill, Russia has been good enough to express herself satisfied, takes, we believe, the following direction. Starting from the banks of the Hari Rud, just above the Zulfikar Pass, the line lies due east for a few miles, when it turns the eastern end of the range of hills jutting out from the river and then trends south, passing between the Yer-Oilan salt lakes and leaving Ak Robat to Russia. Thence it turns to the south-east, passing through Islim to Chaman-i-Baid, from which point it takes a northward direction along the Khushk river to Hauz-i-Khan, striking across then to the north-east, and meeting the Murghab between Panjdeh and Maruchak, the cultivated ground to the north of the latter place remaining in the possession of the Afghans. It will be seen that by this arrangement, Band-i-Nadri on the Murghab, Kila Maur, Hauz-i-Khan, Chaman-i-Baid, Ak Robat, and the whole country north of these points now pass definitely into the hands of Russia. In other words, the entire territory that in March last, before the Panjdeh incident, she was contending for merely as a neutral zone, she has now got in her own right with an acknowledged title to its possession." Comment on this would be thrown away. The arrangement is worse than a surrender ; it is a capitulation ; but under the peculiar circumstances of the present ministry it was unavoidable. They are not prepared for war, and the tenure of their office is quite uncertain. They dare not, therefore, go to the hustings with a mighty war inscribed on their banners. The public opinion on the subject is quite indifferent. The prospect of profit by peace is held far dearer than the honor of England, and the loss of fragments of honor for the sake of profit is not deemed too high a price to pay. We adhere, however, to the opinion we have so often expressed that a peace contracted under such circumstances is a patch-work, and can never be lasting. The land-hunger which has pushed on the Russians to the borders of Afghanistan receives the highest encouragement from the present settlement, and it is sure to redouble its exertion to reach the goal which Peter the Great fixed in his will. We are told that the Amir cheerfully accepts the losses which the settlement entails on him ; and perhaps such is really the case. But we cannot forget that it is a case of Hobson's choice with the Amir, and that a second demand for a cession may entirely upset the arrangement of the pieces on the political chess-board, and that an alliance, open or secret, on the part of the Amir with Russia is not beyond the range of possibility. However, for the present we should content ourselves with the reflection that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

MILK AND GHI.

OF all articles of human dietary milk is by far the most important. There is nothing to be compared to it for inoffensiveness, simplicity, and wholesomeness. Some objection or other may be urged against all other alimentary substances, but none against milk. The old, the young, and the middle-aged alike benefit by its use. To the vegetarian Bengali it may be truly said to be the staff of life, and at the same time the greatest luxury. It is not remarkable, therefore, that Bengali feeling should be greatly shocked when that article is subjected to adulteration by unscrupulous and dishonest dealers ; and we fully sympathise with it. Nevertheless we must confess that it is extremely difficul to prevent adulteration of milk under the peculiar circumstances of urban civilized life. Milk is an article which will not keep sound for many hours together. No chemical process has yet been discovered which will promote its keeping quality in the climate of India. And the consequence is that in large towns and cities where many men do congregate the demand for milk is greater than the supply, and inasmuch as, for sanitary and other reasons, large herds of cattle cannot be kept in, or in the close neighbourhood of, thickly peopled towns, adulteration is the only means by which the demand can be met. Many railways from the interior might bring in fresh milk from a distance, but the cost of carriage under the best of circumstances makes the article so dear that it is placed beyond the reach of the poorer classes, and offers the strongest temptation to nefarious practices. These facts are axiomatic and cannot be got over ; and, bearing them in mind, we have to enquire how far it is possible to meet the universal complaint against the milk-supply of Calcutta. It is unquestionable that the bazar milk is largely diluted with water, and sometimes thickened or colored with *palo* (a kind of arrowroot). In England things are worse, for there sheep's brain and chalk with a plentiful supply drawn from the nearest pump and a soupcon of genuine milk often pass for milk. Go-a-head America has other offensive articles to deal with ; but we do not wish to notice them, lest we should thereby afford hints to those whose malpractices we already complain of so painfully. Modern chemistry is well able to detect all the adulterations possible, but it is inaccessible to the bulk of the community. The cost of a single thorough quantitative analysis would be always infinitely greater than that of the article concerned, and few, very few, can afford to pay it. Nor can the work be undertaken by local municipal authorities. The number of specimens that will have to be daily examined will require a battalion of chemists, and to make the milk-men pay for them would be to make milk inaccessible to the infants of the poorer classes. The choice thus lies between killing infants by thousands by depriving them of their only healthful food, and allowing some of them to die through adulterated milk. Doubtless it is practicable to avoid quantitative analysis, and to confine the municipal enquiry to simple qualitative tests—to lactometers and iodized paper; but they will prove anything but effective. The specific gravity of no two specimens of Bengal milk is alike. The density of milk varies greatly according to the season, the character of the fodder used, the age and breed of the animal yeilding the milk, the period lapsed after delivery, and a variety of other causes, and no lactometer has yet been invented that will provide for these considerations. Consequently the indications of the lactometer cannot be relied upon for domestic purposes, and in a court of law they cannot be used as reliable evidence. The iodized paper requires the boiling of the milk—that will stand against its ordinary use. Supposing, however, that chemists got over these objections and provided ready and handy tests, still we shall make no advance. There are upwards of two thousand retail sellers of milk in Calcutta, and we must arm our inspectors to visit all their shops daily, or very frequently, and when they have done so, and granted their certificates, it would be the simplest thing possible to pour in a lota of water in a *handi* of milk, not to advert to the process of tipping to which inspectorial palms are so susceptible. Thus the good would be all but nil, and the expense excessively heavy and certain. This expense added to the present cost will make our milk as dear as champagne. In so far it is obvious that the testing of milk by official inspectors is impracticable. The attempt now being made to drive the gowalas out of Calcutta will for certain double the price of milk, and with the cost of inspection and

testing added, it would be so high that milk cannot be sold in Calcutta at less than eight annas a seer. Now the smallest allowance of milk to an infant in a middle-class family is half a seer, the ordinary allowance being one seer, and a *kerani* on rupees 30 a month will have to devote one-half of his salary to milk for his infant child, if he gave it a full allowance of food. Should he be so unfortunate as to have two infants in his house he must, as a matter of course give up the whole of his salary or place his children on half rations. It is impossible to get over these facts, and we commend them to the mature consideration of those of our countrymen who have joined the Health Society with the cry—down with the gowalas. We may add that the professional hue and cry about cholera microbes and diverse diseases lurking in adulterated milk are the merest bogeys, held out for the intimidation of unsophisticated people, and need not be at all attended to. *Palo* is as harmless as arrowroot, and may be given with advantage to sick children to whom pure milk may prove too strong, and water *in se* is equally harmless. Foul water is certainly bad and injurious, but as no Hindu or Mahomedan ever drinks milk without boiling it for sometime, he need apprehend no mischief from microbes of any kind. The Spontaneous Generation Committee of the British Association have proved beyond the possibility of a question that microbes die at a lower heat than the boiling point of water, and so milk boiled for sometime before use can have no living microbe in it to do any harm. It is not yet known whether the cholera contagium is an animal or a plant; but whatever it is, it must be boiled down to a jelly by our domestic process of milk-boiling, and so it cannot do us an atom of the harm to which we are every moment subject by breathing in living microbes floating in the air around us.

And what we have said above about milk applies equally to *ghi*, about which some silly simple-minded children of big growth have lately submitted a memorial to Government. It is impossible to devise a practicable scheme of inspection which will prevent adulteration without enhancing the price of the article to a prohibitive degree. Doubtless *ghi* is an article of a lasting character, and may be more easily controlled than milk; but sold in retail in thousands of Mudi shops the inspection of it to be effectual must degenerate into an intolerable nuisance. Moreover, the best process known of detecting the presence of fatty and oily matters in *ghi* is saponification, a process which takes two days' hard work by a competent chemist, and then leads to unsatisfactory results. The cost of this analysis added to the prime cost of *ghi* and the tipping which must inevitably follow will raise the price at least four-fold, i. e., instead of one rupee the seer in retail we shall have to pay four, and yet not be sure that we get a pure article. It is well-known that American butter is no butter at all, but a composition of tallow, lard, suet, and other ingredients, and if we go on making milk and *ghi* dear, we shall soon have to face American butter. Are the memorialists prepared to accept it? Prime butter in some parts of Australia is worth four annas the seer. And the Australians can show a wrinkle or two even to the cutest Yankee, and adulteration will soon come to as from the land of the Golden Fleece. Under the law of competition as defended by John Bright it will be impossible to keep such supplies out of our market, whenever the rising price of milk will make the importation or the local manufacture of that article a profitable speculation, and then—and then the memorialists will have to replace their present oil-mixed *ghi* by American tallow, lard, and suet.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

THE Bengal Budget for 1885-86 is now before the public. The delay in publishing it, we need scarcely say, is chiefly due to the retrenchments necessitated by the political situation on the North-Western Frontier. The revised estimates for 1883-84 assumed that the total amount available for expenditure during the year was, in round numbers, 395¼ lakhs, and that 393 lakhs had been spent. But the actual result has been more favourable, being 4½ lakhs. The amount actually available for expenditure was 400 lakhs and the amount actually expended was 393¼ lakhs, and the year closed with a credit balance of 6¾ lakhs. There was an increase on the Revenue side of 4¾ lakhs over the revised estimates. The largest increase was under the head of Miscellaneous receipts, which aggregated 10 lakhs against 7⅛ lakhs provided for in the revised estimates. Under Productive Public Works there was a reduction of Rs. 32,000 in railway receipts, chiefly owing to the failure of the jute crop in the districts which the Northern Bengal Railway traverses against an increase of Rs. 3000 in direct receipts from the irrigation canals. The actual expenditure of 1883-84, compared with the revised estimate, shows an increase of only Rs. 33,000. The net result of the year was, as stated above, an improvement of 4½ lakhs, and the year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 6¾ lakhs against 2⅛ lakhs anticipated when the revised estimate was formed.

So much for the actual financial results of the year 1883-84, the accounts of which have been finally closed. Turning to the revised estimates for 1884-85, we find that later information has induced the Lieutenant-Governor to modify the estimates which were submitted to the Government of India in March last. The revised estimates framed by the Local Government in March last put down the receipts at 432⅓ lakhs; while that adopted by the Government of India stood at 431¼ lakhs. But the revised estimate as now adopted by the Local Government puts down the revenue at 429¼ lakhs. The Provincial share of Land Revenue was taken by the Local Government at Rs. 129,79,000, but the non-payment of revenue by the Burdwan Raj, owing to the death of the late Maharaja, has caused a reduction in this item to the extent of nearly two lakhs. It has also been found necessary to reduce the original estimate under excise, in consequence of the high prices of rice and other food-grains prevailing during the year. The latest returns have it that the Provincial receipts will not have exceeded 50¼ lakhs. The revised estimate will, accordingly stand at that figure. 'The local' estimate of State Railway earnings was reduced by the Government by nearly three quarters of a lakh; but later information shows that the receipts have fallen short even of the estimate of the Supreme Government. But the direct receipts from Irrigation and Navigation will probably have increased by upwards of one lakh. The revised estimate of expenditure adopted by the Government of India stood at 414 lakhs; but the Lieutenant-Governor has raised it by more than a lakh. In March last the Local Government reported to the Government of India that the Province was expected to close the year 1884-85 with a credit balance of Rs. 18,39,000. The Government of India reduced this estimate to Rs. 17,24,000. According to the revised estimate now adopted, the closing balance will now amount to Rs. 14,09,000.

We now come to the Budget estimates for 1885-86. We are told that the general reduction of civil expenditure, rendered necessary in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs on the North-Western Frontier, has necessitated retrenchments, amounting in all to Rs. 9,07,000 in the Provincial budget for the current year. The estimate of revenue and expenditure originally framed by the Local Government stood, respectively at 445¾ lakhs and 429⅓ lakhs. The revenue estimate remains almost unaltered; but the estimate of expenditure has been reduced by the Local Government to 417⅓ lakhs. The Provincial share of Land Revenue was anually estimated at 129 lakhs, but it has now been increased by two lakhs. The estimate under excise was originally placed at 102 lakhs. But on a careful consideration of all the elements involved the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that it will be safe to place the estimate for 1885-86 at a higher figure than 97 lakhs. His Honor observes:—"In forecasting the excise revenue for the year, there are three principal points to be considered. In the first place it is undeniable that in some of the districts from which a large part of this revenue is drawn, notably in Gya, there has been for a year past considerable pressure upon the population and the surplus available for expenditure on luxuries among which country liquor takes a prominent place, has approached a vanishing point. This circumstance has largely affected the rates offered at auction for the outstills where this system is still in force. In the second place it is an indisputable fact that in apparent defiance of the laws of political economy, the revenue of some districts, such as Bhagulpore, had been unnaturally inflated by errors of administration, and the liquor-vendors have for some years been carrying on their business at a loss. This of course is not a state of things which could continue for more than a comparatively short time; and the inevitable collapse has taken place. Lastly, the outstill system, under which the rate of monthly license fee is determined by auction before the beginning of the year, is, for obvious reasons, less immediately responsive to the fluctuations of the season. The rates for the current year were settled once for all in March last, and were injuriously affected by the deficient rainfall and scanty crops of 1884-85. If as may be hoped, the harvests of 1885-86 are favourable, the outstill revenue will improve comparatively little. On the other hand, the sudder distilleries are very sensitive to the fluctuations in the prosperity of the agricultural classes; and though there has been some delay (for financial reasons) in introducing these, and in strengthening the supervising staff, it is hoped that good harvest will re-act favourably on the returns of this branch of the revenue. It will depend on whether the autumn rains are propitious, whether the operation of this last-named factor will cause the Excise revenue to exceed the estimate. If they should be unseasonable, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot hope for a larger revenue than 97 lakhs." We think the Lieutenant-Governor has exercised a wise discretion in reducing the estimate under excise by 5 lakhs. In the original estimate under Jails for 1885-86, the sale proceeds of jail manufactures were taken at 7½ lakhs, but the total estimate of jail receipts now stands at 8½ lakhs. The revised estimate under Stationery and Printing, we observe, shews an increase of Rs 18,000 over the revised estimate for 1884-85. This increase demands satisfactory explanation. The estimate of State Railway earnings, as originally formed by the Local Government stood at 44¼ lakhs, but the Government of India reduced it by one and three quarter lakhs. As regards the reduction of expenditure the Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"In accordance with the instructions received from the Government of India for the restriction of expenditure in the current year, the Lieut-Governor caused a very careful scrutiny to be made of all heads of expenditure under the control of the Government of Bengal. Even apart from these special retrenchments, the Government of Bengal has experienced great difficulty in working up approximately to the prescribed closing balance of 20 lakhs, and for this reason the Provincial expenditure for 1885-86 was originally estimated on a very restricted scale. It was therefore peculiarly difficult to make further reductions without seriously interfering with the work of Government. The urgency of the matter, however, is patent, and it is manifest that in the face of pressing military necessity, all considerations arising out of the improvement of the Civil administration merely must give way. In this view orders have been issued for still further reductions in the estimated expenditure for 1885-86." The net result of these orders, so far, has been very small. The total amount of retrenchments made by the Government of Bengal is only 9 lakhs; whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has effected economies to the extent of 20 lakhs. The Government of Bengal has not found it possible to reduce the expenditure on Public Works; but Sir Alfred Lyall has cut down the allotments under this head by no less a sum than 13½ lakhs.

STOCK NOTES.

IT will be recollected that when Sir Evelyn Baring, in his Financial Statement for 1882-83, announced the resolution of the Government of India to issue a new kind of security termed "Stock Notes," with a view to afford safe investments to the poorer classes, and thereby to benefit the masses by fertilising petty savings and

encouraging thrift, we ventured to predict that the scheme would never prove a success. Our prediction has been verified by events. The authors of the scheme hoped that it would be possible to raise by the issue of Stock Notes the amount which then used to be annually borrowed for Productive Public Works—namely, 2½ crores of rupees. During the first year of the experiment Stock Notes to the value of 16¼ lakhs were said to have been sold. The so-called sales were effected in a curious way. Syndicates for the sale of Stock Notes were, through the exercise of official pressure, formed in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, and notes for various amounts were *forced* upon them. Though the Government in all cases insisted on prepayment from the Syndicates, the amount of notes issued to them could not be fairly described as having been sold. As a matter of fact, a large quantity of the notes forced upon the Syndicates remained unsold on their hands; and the Government of India has recently done an act of bare justice by making the unsold notes easily cashable. A little more than two years ago, the Government ofIndia was constrained to admit that the scheme for borrowing from *bona fide* local investors the amount required annually for Productive Public Works, had so far been any thing but a success. In a Resolution in the Department of Finance dated the 10th August 1883 occurred the following passage:—"Up to the present time, the sale of these notes has not been large; the people have not, as a rule, become familiar with them; they complain of the difficulty which they must experience in attempting to recover the value of lost notes. There is no ready sale when a holder of Stock Notes wishes to dispose of them; they can only be got rid of at a sacrifice."

The Government of India, accordingly, found it necessary to desire some means for making Stock Notes popular, and it invited the opinions of the various Local Governments and Administrations regarding the best method of popularising the notes. The whole subject is discussed in a Resolution recently recorded in the Department of Finance. The Resolution says: "The replies received (from the Local Governments and Administrations) are generally adverse to the scheme. It cannot be denied that the sale of the notes,and their popularity as an investment with the classes by whom it was hoped that they would be bought, have been much less than was anticipated. The Government of India, however, are of opinion that these results may be attributed in some measure to causes in existence at the time of the issue of the notes, the operation of which has in part ceased, and of which the effect will not be indefinitely prolonged. The continuance of the sale of notes, if for the present be not productive of much advantage, is not calculated to cause detriment or injury to the public or to the financial interests of Government. It may be still hoped that, subject to certain modifications, this mode of investment will become more popular, and that the advantages which unquestionably attach to the system, when successfully worked, may be in course of time obtained. The Governor General in Council has, therefore, decided to continue for the present the sale of the notes,subject to certain changes in the rules which, it is hoped, will render the notes more generally acceptable." The changes sanctioned provide for the payment of interest on Stock Notes if presented at presidency towns, facilitate the issue of a duplicate note in lieu of one proved to have been lost or destroyed, and allow the transfer of notes from one circle to another without payment. Interest on Stock Notes will now be payable at presidency towns as well as at any of the treasuries situated within the circle to which the notes belong. When the total value of the column for lost Stock Notes does not exceed Rs. 250, discretion is given to the Comptroller-General to direct, either immediately, or after the lapse of a certain interval, the issue of a duplicate note or notes on a bond being given by the claimant with two sureties. The new rules also lay down that if the Comptroller-General think in any instance that the circumstances warrant terms favourable to the claimants than can be given under the rules, he may submit the claim to the Government for orders. The transfer of Stock Notes from one circle to another will be allowed without payment of any fee on the written application of their holders.

These changes are doubtless improvements on the rules contained in the Resolution of 15th September 1882. But if the Government of India think that the modifications now announced will have the effect of popularising Stock Notes, they are greatly mistaken. There is no harm in continuing the sale of the notes for some time longer. But we have no hesitation whatever in repeating what we have over and over again said in these columns that the experiment is bound to fail, and it shall fail do what the Government may. Stock Notes as a mode of investment will never become popular. The simple and plain truth is that the theory on which the scheme was based is utterly fallacious. The Government imagines that the masses in this country are anxious to have facilities for making a profitable investment of their small savings. The Stock Note scheme was accordingly devised with a view to benefit them by fertilising petty savings and encouraging thrift and accumulation. The theory that there is a considerable amount of money in the hands of the masses which could be had at 4 per cent., has no legs to stand upon. There can be no analogy between European countries and Indian in this matter. It is true that in European countries, especially France, a very large amount of money may be obtained in small sums for the natives if facilities for their investment are afforded. But in India the case is widely different. Here the masses, speaking generally, are so poor that they find it extremely difficult to make two ends meet. And even if they have any savings, it is hopeless to expect that they will invest them at 4 per cent. What little loanable capital there is in the interior of the country finds lucrative employment in money-lending. The ordinary rate of interest in the Mofussil for small sums is half an anna a rupee per mensem, or 37½ per cent. per annum, and that this rate is doubled, and sometimes trebled, in times of pressure, such as the season for sowing or paying the revenue *kishts*. Those who do not like to incur the risk of lending money on interest keep it in the shape of gold and silver ornaments which adorn the persons of their women-folk and which, in times of difficulty, can be easily converted into cash. Our rulers misled by certain signs of rich display and grandeur and personal ornaments fancy that the people of India are possessed of immense wealth, which they keep idle either in the shape of coin or ornaments. Nothing could be a greator mistake than this belief. Stock Notes will never become popular as an investment with the classes by whom it was hoped they would be bought.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON will return on the 16th Inst. to a country flooded all over and to a people groaning under dire distress. May we hope that he will bring with him health for himself and relief for his suffering subjects?

OUR READERS doubtless remember the case of Lopez *v.* Lopez in which Mr. Justice Cunningham decided that a marriage by a Roman Catholic with his deceased wife's sister was null and void, and the woman so married was therefore not entitled to inherrit her husband's estate. In appeal a full bench of the High Court has held this decision to be wrong and saved the young widow from the grievous wrong which the sanitarian judge's decision had done her. The Roman Catholic Community of Calcutta took a deep interest in the case, and the leading papers of the town all sided with them. We are glad that justice has now been done, and the general principle laid down is thoroughly sound.

THE Bengal Government has published in the *Calcutta Gazette* eight pages of Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, and it is announced that the Rules will be finally approved by Government on the 15th of October next. This proposal will no doubt be carried out, but it will be *ultra-vires*. Under the law the publication should take place *after* the Act comes into force on November 1, and then sufficient time should be given to the public to take exceptions to the rules. Of course the form will be gone through again, but the Government is not bound to look into the objections urged.

THE *Pioneer* has discovered a new plan of puting down contempts of courts. Adverting to a case in which an anonymous writer had offered "hundreds of shoes" to a niggard of justice he recommends—"and the ease with which the really serious offence of threatening violence is committed makes it a matter of public policy that the perpetrators should be treated like scorpions—when found to be jumped upon." Not a bad idea this, but it still leaves the door open to desperate characters, we,therefore, prefer the plan we proposed last week—that of pinioning and gagging all suitors, civil and criminal, when they are brought to Court.

THE mail papers say that for the last 12 months Mr. Seymour Key and Mr.Digby have been working diligently to organise an Indian party in the House of Commons. This attempt is not the first of its kind. Just before the Irish and the Egyptian troubles began a proposal was set on foot to form an association of not less than 100 members of Parliament, irrespective of 'party,' to watch and control the proceedings of the Government of India and the India office, putting either Mr. Richard or Mr. Bright at their head; but because of the imbroglios cropping up just at that nick of time, the proposal collapsed. We have all along maintained the necessity of a controlling agency in the Houses to check the vagaries of the irresponsible Governors of India's fate; and we sincerely hope and trust that the object of the projectors will meet with entire success. We call upon our countrymen to help them with all their might at this juncture, to ensure success to their laudable object.

WE ARE GLAD to notice that our hint of last week has borne fruit—or rather it has soon been followed by what we wanted to see done. Mr. Cockerell, anticipating the public demand, has caused the district reports to be published regarding recent floods and our immediate prospects. They are very imperfect and meagre in the extreme, but such as they are, they disclose a sad state of things in the Mofussil. In the Howrah district, we are told, three-fourths of the rice crop has been destroyed by the flood, and the flood-waters have not yet been drained off. In Dinagepore, rice is selling at 16 seers the rupee, where 32 seers would be about the normal rate. In Hughly, "the Bhadui crop is lost," and the prospects of the amon crop is unfavourable, while fever is prevalent. Nuddeah is said to be in no distress. Low-land paddy has been damaged but the extent is not known. In the Sonthal Purgunnahs continuous heavy rain for days has damaged the Indian corn almost everywhere, and that is one of the principal crops there. Low-land paddy has also suffered, but the high-land crop,which is small,is meagre. In Rajmehal, a large area of paddy has been destroyed by floods. In the district of Bhagulpore, "heavy rain, floods continue to do harm to the *bhadui* crops," and cholera is bad in Banka. Low and Diara lands in Patna have had their "bhadui crops greatly damaged," and, "considerable damage is caused by rain and floods on the low lands of Mozufferpore." In 24-Pergunnahs, the standing *aus* crops are suffering greatly from accumulation of rain water,and the prospects of the *amon* paddy on low lands are very uncertain." "Much damage has been caused in almost every part of Midnapore; and in Murshedabad "most of the *aus* crop has been destroyed and *amon* has suffered, so that common rice is selling at 10 to 11½ seers the rupee," or about the same price which ruled in famine time in 1873-4. Rajshahye and Munghyr are, according to the report, yet on the safe side,though the rains have been heavy there. After the floods it is natural to expect that the mortality and suffering from fevers and cholera in the two dangerously unhealthy months of September andOctober must be awful,aided as they will be by scarcity of food and

the general state of debility which the recent famine in Beerbhoom, Burdwan and elsewhere has induced. Will it be too much to expect that the Government will at such a critical time do something material to alleviate the suffering? We hope it will.

A RIOT directed against Christians occurred at Hangchow, July 29. We find particulars of the affair in an account given by a correspondent of the *North China Herald*, published at Shanghai. "A Chinese (Buddhist) feast was being celebrated, and in the absence of the Missionary in charge at the station (Dr. Main) one or two over-zealous native Christians chose this inopportune time to open the Mission room, near one of the Buddhist temples, for preaching. The place was attacked by a mob of roughs, and considerable damage was done to the building and furniture, but fortunately no persons were injured, the lecturers having succeeded in making good their escape. The Mandarins are said to have behaved well, and taken prompt measures to repress the riot."

WE ARE glad to notice that Messrs. William Moran and Co. have forwarded a cheque for Rs. 250 to the Editor of the *Englishman* in anticipation of the opening of a relief fund for the distressed people of Bengal. All honor to Messrs. W. Moran and Co. for their liberality and good example. We understand the British Indian Association will convene a public meeting on the 5th prox. for opening a subscription for the purpose of helping those people whose houses and property have been destroyed by the flood, and those who really require help.

BAD NEWS for those who annually migrate to our Indian Capua. The news from Simla is that under present circumstances the Government cannot take in hand a railway to that sanitarium from the plains. The reign of Tongas and country tats must therefore thrive as heretofore, unless private enterprise should intervene and take the work in hand. Seeing how heads of Departments and ruling authorities are interested in the affair, any reasonable offer by private individuals is sure to meet with the most favorable consideration.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Metropolitan Institution, the monument of Pandit Isvara Chundra Vidyasagar's labors, will soon have a habitation of its own. The Pandit has purchased 1 biggah 11 cottahs of land for Rs. 27,900 in Sunker Ghose's Lane, Cornwallis Street. The building of the house will shortly commence. It is the intention of the founder to begin the next session of the College in the new buildings. The estimated cost of the premises, a lakh of rupees, will, we understand, be met entirely from the funds of the Institution. It is not, perhaps, known to our readers that not a pice of these funds is diverted to other purposes. All honor to the veteran educationist, whose unwearied and disinterested labors for the spread of education are worthy of the highest praise.

WE FIND we were misinformed about the number of piggeries now existing in the suburbs The figures we published two weeks ago referred to what was the case several years ago. At present there is only one Chinaman, named Achin, who keeps more than twenty pigs in South Tangra, *bordering on*, and not situated *within*, the Suburban boundary. There are, besides, a dozen or so of mehters each of whom owns at an average 10 pigs. The hundred piggeries we talked of are now non-existent, and Mr. Reynolds has to decide whether Achin and the twelve mehters, or the night-soil and reclamation works of the Calcutta Municipality, are the causes of the awful mortality in the Suburbs.

THE GAZETTE of India of last Saturday has published the decision of the Secretary of State for India on the joint memorial of the Coal Company Ld., the Ranigunj Coal Association Ld. and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against the practice of the East Indian Railway Company selling their surplus coal to private parties. The Secretary of State is of opinion that such sale was not contemplated by the agreement entered into between the Government and the Company; and as the Company are not mine-owners they ought not to be permitted to stand as competitors in the market with those who have embarked capital in the enterprise. The decision is as fair and correct as it should be. If the Railway company were allowed to compete with the mine-owners, certainly a check would be put upon private enterprise, and amount to allowing the Company with Government capital to beat the mine-owners working for gain. The Railway Company should themselves have stopped this practice without the interference of the Secretary of State.

THE RATE-PAYERS' MEETING, held in the Town Hall on Saturday last, was attended by about 400 persons. The Sheriff opened the proceedings by proposing that Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur take the chair. On the Maharaja's taking the chair and announcing the business before the meeting, Babu Amarendra Nath Chatterji objected to the meeting proceeding to business, and complained of the first resolution being a misjoinder. As no resolution, however, had then been moved, his action was quite irregular, and he was very properly called to order by the chairman. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra then addressed the meeting at great length, pointing out that the Government Resolution accepting the principle of amalgamation, was based on insufficient evidence, and that in justice to the different parties concerned it was necessary that a thorough sifting enquiry should be held by a Committee representing the different sections of the community whose interests were involved, and that such a Committee should be appointed by Government, and the enquiry should be public. He dwelt also on the resolution being inopportune, as it interfered with the smooth working of both the Calcutta and the Suburban Corporations. The Resolution he moved ran as follows:

"I.—That in the deliberate opinion of this meeting, the Resolution of Government accepting the principle of amalgamating the Town with the Suburbs, is founded on insufficient information; that it is essential to the welfare of the different parties concerned that no action should be taken in the matter without a thorough public enquiry being made regarding the different bearings of the question by a Commission representing the different interests concerned and appointed by Government; and that the Goverment Resolution is inopportune inasmuch as it aims to change the constitution and disturb the smooth working of the Calcutta and the Suburban Municipalities at a time when the Calcutta Municipality is making the most strenuous exertions to improve the sanitary condition of the Town, and the Suburban Municipality with its new popular constitution has not had a fair trial."

Mr. Manikji Rustomjee seconded the Resolution, and Babu Surendronath Banerji supported it by an eloquent speech in course of which he pointed out the evils and injustice that would follow on amalgamation at such a time. He also dwelt on the harm that would be done to the principle of Local Self-Government, and the hollow character of the objections which had been urged by Government to the present system of separate Municipality. Mr. Nolan, of the Board of Revenue, now rose and addressed the meeting at some length. He said that it was a mistake to oppose the amalgamation; that he did not agree with Dr. Mitra on the propriety of relegating questions of the kind to a small committee for discussion in the closet; that it should be discussed in public, and that such a public discussion had already taken place at a special general meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, and the vote there was in favor of amalgamation. He said that the Government did not want amalgamation, but amalgamation was necessary for the health of both the Town and the Suburbs. He strengthened this part of his position by quoting largely from official documents and figured statements which he had brought with him, and urged that figures of arithmetic were of greater use than figures of speech. He dwelt also on the impropriety and awkwardness of making people live on this side of the Circular Road beholding the insanitary condition of the other or suburban side of that road. He held that there should be a union between the brain and the eye, and not a divorce.

Dr. Mitra replied to the above. He said that he regretted that he had failed to express his opinion clearly, and had thereby exposed himself to a misunderstanding. Mr. Nolan had entirely misunderstood him. To the best of his memory the Dr. had not urged a single syllable against amalgamation *in se*. The whole drift of his speech was to show that sufficient evidence was not before the public to justify immediate action in the way of amalgamation, and that a thorough sifting enquiry by unbiassed people was what was first wanted, and action should follow according to the circumstances which the enquiry would disclose, and the Resolution he had the honor to move laid this down in very clear and specific terms, and he was sorry that Mr. Nolan should have so entirely misunderstood the case. Dr. Mitra entirely repudiated the Municipal Meeting, as it was only a sequel to the "dialectic disquisition" which had prompted the para on amalgamation in the Municipal Administration Report. It was a matter of foregone conclusion on the part of the followers of Mr. Harrison. It had nothing to do with the public, and it bore no character of thorough enquiry. True, Dr. Mittra had not adverted to it in his first speech, but that was because the nature of the Resolution he held in his hand required him only to shew that the Government Resolution was not based on sufficient evidence. The Municipal Meeting had not been held when the Government Resolution was adopted. Dr. Mitra said that Mr. Nolan was mistaken in supposing that the Government did not wish for amalgamation. The Government Resolution distinctly said that "His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had no hesitation in accepting definitely the principle of amalgamation." This was so definite that when the Rate-payers of the Suburbs memorialised Government in order to authorise the Amalgamation Committee to enquire into the general principle of Amalgamation, the Government peremptorily declined to grant the prayer. The Rate-payers of Calcutta were only repeating that prayer, and that did not imply an absolute unqualified opposition to the principle. Dr. Mitra did not wish to go over the figures which Mr. Nolan had laid before the meeting. He at once admitted there was great mortality—frightful mortality—both in the Town and Suburbs, much more in the Suburbs than in the Town. None could deny that, but he failed to perceive what relation that had to amalgamation *in se*. Amalgamation was no remedy—at least it remains to be shown that it is; and all he wanted was that this should be demonstrated. He thought that the union of the brain and the eye was an elegant figure of speech, but nothing more. Transfer the boundary line from the Circular Road to the Russapaglah Road and the divorce there would be quite as glaring. Then, one residing on this side of Bagbazar bridge would continue to have their brain on the town side and their eye on Chitpur.

Mr. Swinhoe spoke next. He devoted himself mainly to figures and produced a number of statements, which traversed all the arguments Mr. Nolan had urged. The Resolution was then put to the vote and unanimously adopted, not even Mr. Nolan voting against it.

The second Resolution was moved by Babu Jadulal Mullick in a humourous speech of some length seconded by Babu Shamchurn Law, and supported by Babu Narendranath Sen. The supporting speech was a telling one. The Resolution ran thus:

"II.—That the nature and the extent of the amalgamation resolved upon by the Amalgamation Commission, so far as they can be gathered from the newspapers, are not such as will benefit Calcutta and the Suburbs."

The third Resolution was a formal one, and it was to the following effect:

"III.—That a Committee be appointed, consisting of the gentlemen named below, with power to add to their number, to watch the proceedings of the Amalgamation Committee and of the Government in this connection, to memorialize the Government from time to time on the subject, and to take

such other action as may be deemed necessary to carry out the object of this meeting, and that memorials be submitted to Government under the singnature of the Chairman of this meeting."

It was moved by Kumar Debendra Mullick, seconded by Babu Jagannath Khannah, and supported cordially by Mr. Mehta. It was followed by a vote to the chair which was carried by acclamation.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

1. Report on the Horticultural gardens, Lucknow, for the year ending March 1885.
2. Report on the Legal affairs of the Bengal Govt. for 1884-85.
3. Observatory Papers, for February 1885.
4. Administration Report of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal for 1884 85.
5. Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab, for 1884.
6. Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during 1884.
7. Report of the Administration of the Stamp Department of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1884.
8. Report on the Excise Department of British Burmah for 1884-85.
9. Report on the Forest Administration in the Central Provincies, for 1884-85.
10. The Voice of India for August 1885.
11. An Essay on Poverty of Bengal, by Kumar Binaya Krishna.
12. Meg-duta.
13. The Theosophist.

LOCAL.

DR. R. MITRA'S SPEECH AT THE RATE-PAYERS' MEETING.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA said that he was suffering from a severe sorethroat and he should have felt thankful had the projectors of the Meeting saved him the duty of addressing the Meeting—a duty which was always welcome and pleasant; but somewhat difficult of satisfactory discharge on the present occasion. But he found there was no help for it. But before proceeding to the subject before them he must make a few remarks with reference to the observations which had been made by his friend Babu Amarendra Nath Chatterjee. He begged permission to make only a very few remarks, because he called the speaker to order, who said that the Meeting should be postponed because it was not large enough for the discussion of the subject, but Dr. Rajendralala Mitra begged to say that the meeting was a meeting of the rate-payers of Calcutta, and it was not to be expected that the whole community of Calcutta should assemble here. The question before them was of a difficult and complicated nature and required consideration rather in the closet than in the forum, and he could not help thinking that the present assembly was large enough for the discussion of this question. Turning to the subject before the Meeting he said, he had appealed to them in reference to the difficulty he was laboring under. He had another difficulty to face; and that was the subject of debate which had brought them there that day. He felt that it was of a misleading character. It was in human nature to wish for advancement, for progress, for amelioration, for enlargement. Man always wished to be bigger, stronger, richer, and more powerful. Every one of the audience, if he was not mistaken, entertained the same idea, and none of them, he was sure, would like to be less than what he was, less than five feet, or so weak as not to be able to lift a chair. This was human nature, and what was true of human nature was equally true of kingdoms and of empires. They all wished to grow larger. One-third of continental Europe, the whole of Northern Asia and a great part of Central Asia did not satisfy the ambition of the White Czar, who was still hankering after and thirsting for more land, and was doing his utmost to get at least a slice of India. And what was true of the White Czar was equally true of many other kingdoms and empires. Such being the case generally it would at first sight appear anomalous that men were assembled there to protest against a proposition which did not in any way intend to shorten their powers, but to enlarge them, to add miles to the extent of their Municipal area, and thousands of population and lakhs of revenue. Under such circumstances why did they object to the proposal of the Government? It wanted to add to their power and their greatness, and not to detract from them. They should rather thank the Government, and not oppose it. But the reply was not far to seek. Every expansion was not healthy; every growth was not conducive to good. A sufferer from hydrocephalus did not think that he was better off than his neighbour with ordinary heads. It was not a question of mere enlargement and expansion, but a question whether such enlargement and expansion was beneficial and would lead to the health and good Government of the city. Taken in this light he thought they would do well to pause before they accepted the resolution of the Government. That resolution was based on evidence which was anything but satisfactory, and they all felt they would be taking a leap in the dark to accept the principle, of the resolution. To do so would be to plunge head foremost into a river without knowing the depth of it. He felt entirely with them in this respect. It was in the nature of prudence, of foresight, of good policy, of business like caution, to see before you leapt. This had not been done, and it was because such a thing had not been done that he thought they were right in meeting together to place their opinion on record, and to pray the Government to give heed to their wishes. The evidence on which the Government resolution was based, was poor and meagre in the extreme, and inasmuch as the Government had taken up nothing more than that, it was necessary at the present moment to enquire how far the evidence was well founded and reliable. The first item noticed in the resolution was, he found, a para in a report of the much abused Calcutta Corporation. In the course of the annual report of that Corporation the Chairman thought fit to compare this city with the great city of the West, Bombay, which had for some time assumed the motto *urbs primus in Indis*, the first city in India. By a process of dialectic disquisition, the Chairman of the Corporation proved that in the natural course of things Calcutta should include the Suburbs, and that after they were included the population, area and income of Calcutta would be greater than that of Bombay. This was certainly a good feat in the way of a dialectic disquisition, but it was no report on which the Government could base this resolution. It did not go far enough; or near enough, as to what should be the nature of enquiry which would justify the amalgamation. This was the first item. The second was of greater importance and more pretentious, and this was a report from the late Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Commissioners. It so happened as many were aware, that this gentleman's conduct made his position in the Municipality, an untenable one; the place became too hot for him, and the Government had to find him a situation elsewere. The first attempt was made in the Municipal Act to provide that he should not be removed. But this could not be, as it was entirely opposed to the principle of the self-government scheme of Lord Ripon. What was to be done? The Government found him a place elsewhere. [One present objected to these personalities.] I hold the remarks quite legitimate, and to the point. Well, the gentleman left as a parting legacy and a blessing, the report which he held in his hand, and in it he enumerated all the arguments which, in his opinion, justified the amalgamation of the Suburbs with Calcutta, nay not only justified but which rendered it absolutely necessary that the amalgamation should take place, and that the Lieutenant-Governor should by one stroke of his pen remove the barrier which separated the two. The arguments were very strong; and he must confess that they were much stronger than he had yet read in the matter. With the permission of the Meeting he would read a few lines, which contained the pith and summing up of the whole of the arguments. They were contained in the Administration Report of the Suburbs for the year 1884, page 56. The Vice-Chairman said: "The same authority that rules the Calcutta Corporation, rules both the Calcutta and Suburban Police," *ergo*, the two should be one: again, "The same fire brigade, under the same authority, is responsible for the protection of the Town and Suburban property," *ergo* the two should be one, because the same engines put water on fires both in Calcutta and the Suburbs (Laughter). Again, "the same Gas Company lights the streets of the two Municipalities," *ergo* the same should be imperative. Again, "The same Tramway organization traverses their thoroughfares and carries their traffic," *ergo* they must be the same. Again, "The same agency licenses their public conveyances," *ergo* they are one, and so on. Dare any one question these assertions? These were incontrovertible facts, but the speaker only regretted that the learned gentleman who drew up these arguments and facts had not added a few more of the same nature and effect. It might with equal justice be said that the sun which heated Calcutta likewise heated the Suburbs, and that the moon gives the same light to Calcutta which she gives to the Suburbs. Again he said "the same general postal and telegraph departments provide for the wants of both places." And so he might have added that the same sovereign rules the Town and likewise the Suburbs. This would have made the enumeration complete. The audience were welcome to add as many as they liked, but he appealed to them whether they were satisfied that these were arguments which justified amalgamation. Nor was there a tittle of evidence to show that the Calcutta part would benefit. The third item was in the report of the late Sanitary Commission, that grand commission which was to convert Calcutta into a paradise. But it was at last found that their report was addled in the hatching. The report was a *perfect de rebus omnibus et quibusdam alis*. There were a great many things and a good deal, of margin besides. The Commission were called on to report on a specific point, but it traversed the whole area of knowledge and got into all manner of things, and a disquisition on theories and fancies all jumbled together. The report was a big one and the evidence taken extensive, but evidently from his sins committed in a former life he the speaker had the misfortune to wade through it, and, what was the result? Not a line, not a word, not a syllable of evidence was produced to show that it was necessary for the health of Calcutta that the Suburbs should be joined to it. Nevertheless as these gentlemen wanted to show their learning, they put in as many things as came in their way. But we must take their assertions as *ex cathedra* and nothing more. If a dictum came from the Pontifical chair such of his friends as were Roman Catholics might have bowed to it, but was the Meeting prepared to vote for it? He thought not. They were not to be guided by extra judicial declarations, and were they prepared to submit to any such declaration in favor of amalgamation? He was sure they were not. The next item, five, was the report of the Octroi Committee. They knew that these gentlemen were engaged in enquiring whether the Octroi was feasible in Calcutta. They found the greatest difficulty in demarcating the boundaries within which these duties were to be levied so as to prevent smuggling. They were not able to find a perfect line of circumvallation—a wall, a river, or a moat to keep smugglers out. But they spied a canal at some distance, and said if we had that what an advantage it would be, and so away they went out of their way and recommended that there should be an amalgamation of certain portions of the tract which lay between the town and the canal without defining what those portions were. He had an opportunity of prying into that report, and it did not disclose the smallest scintilla of any enquiry having been made as to what would be the effect of the amalgamation. In fact if he relied on what he heard from a friend, the whole thing was got up by Mr. Harrison. [Babu Narendranath Sen:—"He insidiously inserted the last paragraph."] He was the drafter of the report and he put in the three lines which recommended the amalgamation; and the good men his colleagues, caring not a tittle for what was written in those lines, put down their names blindly. They were satisfied that their report recommended no Octroi, and they did not care for amalgamation. There was one more item which was obtained from the Memorial which was got up by Major Wace. How it was got up; and who framed it, and the way in which it was got up, he did not know; but when it was brought to him for signature he was told that he should sign it because he would have Calcutta filtered water without paying for it, and the person who took the greatest trouble in obtaining the signatures of shop-keepers of Baliaghattah and other places to it, was an overseer of the night-soil department who had been dismissed for some short-comings or other. Lay as much weight as you would like on the memorial, but he hoped he had said enough to show that the first part of the resolution before the Meeting was perfectly and literally correct in the assertion that an enquiry has been made of the advantages and disadvantages to Calcutta which would accrue from the proposed amalgamation, and this was all that was proposed in the first part of the resolution. The second part of the resolution contained the assertion that the scheme at the present moment was inopportune, because, it intefered with the working the Calcutta Corporation and the working of the Suburban Corporation. He did not stand there to defend the Calcutta Corporation, his business was not to defend that much abused body, but this much was certain that the Government had more than once, within a few months, admitted that the Corporation was working satisfactorily, and had done a great deal for the improvement of the town. If this was the case, if the Government which had been the greatest enemy of the Corporation for the last two years, believed that much, was that the time for the Government to come forward and say "I shall knock you on the head, I shall take away your constitution." Was it not a correct assertion then that the proposed amalgamation was at present inopportune? As regards the Suburban Municipality, of which he had the honor of being a member for upwards of 16 years, that Municipality had been just invested with new powers and a brand new constitution, and with the local Self-Government scheme of Lord Ripon, had got

the elective system, the members under which were to hold office for three years, and would it not be a gross injustice to them who had been appointed for three years, who had not committed any fault, to be kicked out within six months? Was that an act of justice? Was it proper and becoming in a great Government to pass a legislative measure declaring that these commissioners elected for three years, should, for no rhyme or reason, be dismissed and swept-away. The local Self-Government scheme and the Municipal Bill were taken into consideration by the highest authorities in the country, and the greatest attention and deliberation were devoted to them by both the Supreme and local Governments and the result, the outcome of those deliberations was that Municipality. Had it proved such an utter failure within the past six months, that it should be knocked on the head? Was there any thing to show that it had proved a failure? Had the Government before it any thing to show that it had forced a failure? It was not his duty to go beyond the four corners of the resolution, nor should he there advert to what could be the motive of the Government in adopting a measure which was not consistent with facts patent to the public. He had every respect for the rectitude of purpose of the government. He thoroughly believed that Sir Rivers Thompson was incapable of doing any act which was unjust to the community. He had declared from time to time, since the publication of the minute of Lord Ripon, he had been all along in favor of investing the community with larger powers than those they have enjoyed, and it would be an injustice to him to say that he did not conscientiously believe, and believing so, intend that their powers should be extended. But the concluding part of the Resolution distinctly stated "the constitution should be changed," the speaker must confess though it was painful to him to do so, he must do so, in the discharge of a public duty, that it was an unfortunate commentary upon the declarations of the Government. What the belief of the public was they know much better than he did, but the belief was that the great motive for the amalgamation was the Kidderpore Docks. In the report of the same Vice-Chairman, it was distinctly stated that one important reason for the amalgamation was the improvement of the sanitary condition of those Docks. If those Docks proved profitable, the Port Commissioners would enjoy the profits. They were to have the charge of it, and those who expected the benefit should be those who paid their cost. But the people of Calcutta would derive no benefit from them. The belief was among a large body of Calcutta merchants, that it would increase the cost of landing goods so that the increased cost would ultimately fall on the rate-payers, and those who paid good prices for English cloth, would have to pay so many annas more. These were the benefits they would derive from the dock. He also hoped and prayed that the other objections as to there being a large body or stagnant water near Calcutta and be hurtful, would not be realised. The report of the Amalgamation Committee had not yet been published and they did not know what their recommendations were, and his remarks therefore were confined for the present wholly to general principles, and if he had spoken long, very imperfectly no doubt, still if he had been able to convince them that the resolution of the Government was hasty and that it was inopportune, he was quite sure they would agree with him in supporting the Resolution which he held in his hand. (Loud applause.)

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees, on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
D. N. Ghose, Esq., Haspurah	6	10	0
Unao Reading Club	16	9	0
Kolar Literary Club	4	0	0
H. H. Maharajah of Tipperah	13	4	0
N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur	13	4	0
H. H. Maharanee Surnomoye, Cossimbazar	15	0	0
Hooghly Public Library	13	4	0
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T. N. Chuckerbutty, Darjeeling	3	12	0
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Babu Suttya Churn Mukerji, Kuch Behar	4	8	0
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" Peary Mohun Munshi, Lucknow	4	7	0
" Durgadas Chatterjee, Krishnaghur	3	4	0
" Anund Moy Moitra, Santipore	6	10	0
" Monohary Lal Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
" Poorna Chunder Nag, Moradabad	2	0	0
" Koylash Chunder Dutt, Tipperah	8	12	0
" Jodoo Bans Shahai, Mozufferpore	3	10	0
" Annoda Prosad Mojumdar, Warda	6	10	0
" Gopi Mohun Sen, Cuttack	8	0	0
" Nibaran Chunder Banerjee, Mymensingh	13	4	0
" Guru Churn Gan, Lucknow	6	0	0
" Chunder BhusonChuckerbutty, Noakhally	13	4	0
" Prosunno Kumar Dutt, Dacca	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, *9th September* 1885.

General—3rd Septr—Mr E M Lewis, Supdt of Govt Printing, Bengal, is allowed leave from 27th Aug to the 12th Octr.

Mr W Ross, Dy Supdt of the Presy Jail Press, is apptd to act as Supdt of Govt Printing, Bengal, during the absence on leave, of Mr E M Lewis, in addn to his own duties.

7th Septr—The services of the following Dy Magtes and Dy Collrs are placed at the disposal of this Govt in the financial Dept for employment on excise work in the dists mentioned against their names:—

Baboo Nobin Chunder Das, Monghyr: Baboo Ram Anugrah Narain Singh, Saran; Baboo Sant Prosad, Gya.

Baboo Chunder Coomar Dutt, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Manickgunge, Dacca, is transfd to Rungpore and is apptd to have charge of the Gyebanda sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Sircar, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Satkhira, Khulna, on leave, is transfd to Dacca, and is apptd to have charge of the Manickgunge sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Bhairub Nath Palit, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Pubna is allowed leave for three months, from date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Jagat Chunder Bose, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Pubna.

Mr A B Staley, Asst Magte and Collr, is apptd to act in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Dy Collrs, from date he was relieved of his apptmt as Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Mr A E Staley, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, is apptd to act as Dy Commr of Julpigoree, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G J B T Dalton.

This cancels the order of 11th Aug apptg Mr R M Waller to act as Dy Commr of Julpigoree.

Police—3rd Sept—Mr P A Sandilands, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr C S Murray, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is apptd to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr P A Sandilands, or until further orders.

Mr C C Plowden, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Nuddea, is transfd to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, vice Mr C S Murray.

Registration—4th Septr—Syed Tofail Ahmed is apptd to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Kalarua, in the dist of Khulna.

Baboo Rajchunder Gupta, Rural Sub-Regtr of Kalarua, in the dist of Khulna, is apptd to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Paikgacha, in that dist.

Moulvie Alaul Huq, Rural Sub-Regtr of Paikgacha, in the dist of Khulna is apptd to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Dumuria in that dist.

Education—3rd Septr—Baboo Haran Chunder Maitra is confirmed a Head Master of the Moorshedabad Nawab's High School, from 1st April last, vice Baboo Nunda Lal Das, transfd.

4th Septr—Dr CA Martin, Inspr of Schools, Eastern Circle, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 18th Aug.

Mr A S Phillips, offg in class I of the Sub-Educational Service, is confirmed in that class from 1st May, vice Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee.

Baboo Hara Gobinda Sen, Professor, Rajshahye College, acted in class I of the Sub-Educational Service from 29th Decr 1884 to 7th Feby 1885, inclusive, vice Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee.

Moulvie Abul Khair Muhummad Siddiq, offg in class II of the Sub-Educational Service, is confirmed in that class, from 1st May 1885, vice Mr A S Phillips.

Moulvie Abdul Hai, offg in class II of the Sub-Educational Service, is confirmed in that class, from 1st may, vice Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee, retired.

Baboo Nilmani Gangooly, Hd Master of the Berhampore Collegiate school, acted in class II of the Sub-Educational Service from 29th Dec to 7th February 1885, inclusive, vice Baboo Hara Gobinda Sen.

Baboo Iswar Chundra Bose, Hd Master, Dacca Collegiate School, is promtd to class III of the Sub-Educational Service from 1st May vice Moulvie Abdul Hai.

Baboo Jagat Bandhu Bhadra, Hd Master, Jessore Zillah School, is promtd to class IV of the Sub-Educational Service, from 1st May, vice Baboo Iswar Chundra Bose.

Advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HON'BLE KRISTO DAS PAL MEMORIAL FUND.

		Rs.	
Amount already subscribed.	...	16,542	
Hon'ble Justice H. T. Prinsep	...	100	paid.
C. A. Kelly Esq. C. S., Dinagepur		16	paid.
Babu Joykissen Mookerji	...	100	
Newab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur C. I. E.	...	10	
Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarcar	...	25	
Babu Bejoykissen Mookerji, Ooterparah	...	100	paid.
Mohamed Yasuff	...	5	
Total	...	16,898	

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 19th September, 1885, at 3 p. m.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay on the table Report on the administration of the Municipality, for the year 1884-85.

2. The Chairman to lay on the table letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Police submitting Police accounts for the year 1884-85.

3. The Chairman to submit for confirmation reply to Government letter No. 819 T.M., dated 1st July 1885, regarding Commission appointed under Section 28 of Act IV of 1876.

4. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 25th July, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd & 29 August, 1885.

5. To confirm the Proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at meeting held on the 6th & 27th August, 1885.

6. To confirm the Proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee at meetings held on the 28th July and 25th August 1885.

7. To confirm the Proceedings of the Assessment Committee at a meeting held on the 13th August, 1885.

8. To confirm the Proceedings of Loan Committee at meetings held on the 21st, 24th & 28th July and 1st August 1885.

9. Vital Statistics for the months of June and July.

JOHN COWIE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

স্বদেশবৎসল সুবিখ্যাত
বাবু অক্ষয়কুমার দত্তের জীবন বৃত্তান্ত,
(প্রতিমূর্ত্তি সহিত)

আর্য্যদর্শনের ভূতপূর্ব্ব সহকারী সম্পাদক শ্রীযুক্ত মহেন্দ্রনাথ রায় প্রণীত। ইহা সদুপদেশপূর্ণ প্রামাণিক জীবন চরিত। অদ্যাপি এরূপ সুবিস্তৃত জীবনী বাঙ্গালায় প্রকাশিত হয় নাই ইহা আদ্যন্ত বিশুদ্ধ ও সরল ভাষায় লিখিত। ছাপা ও কাগজ উত্তম। ৩২৪ পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ। মূল্য সুলভ বার আনা, মাশুলাদি দুই আনা। কেবল ১৪৮ নং বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়ে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীক্ষেত্র নাথ হালদার।

NO MORE PAINS!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodorine, *Superioress, F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20, BARRACKPORE TRUNK ROAD,

Sitee, Ootterparah, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachiai, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with half-anna postage stamp.

KALLY CHURN CHATTERJEE,—*Agent.*

WANTED.

A Manager for the Hazrabati Wards Es tate Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Security required Rs. 2000 in Government securities.

None need apply who cannot carry on correspondence in English and has no experience in zimindary business.

Applications to be made before September 30th 1885. Only copies of certificates should be sent.

Rungpore Collectorate, August 28th, 1885. } S. S. JONES. *Offg. Collector.*

AMRITA CHURNA.

This famous medicine cures all kinds of obstinate and complicated chronic diseases of mankind is also the best specific for all sorts of female complaints.

This preparation purifies the blood, nourishes the body and strengthens the constitution and at the same time quite innocent and harmless.

Cost of 1 set for 20 days use	Rs.	4	4	0
Postage for 1set to 3 sets	,,	0	4	0

Testimonials accompany the medicine.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

It is the most certain remedy for cholera and gives immediate relief. Only two hours patient observation will show wonderful change. Death can never approach by cholera if the Pills are properly used. This same Pills are also a sovereign remedy for sunstroke.

Cost of 50 Pills is	Rs.	5	0	0
Cost of 25 Pills is	,,	3	0	0
Postage for each set is	,,	0	4	0

Both the above can be sent by V. P. P. by advancing annas 8 for postage and packing.

THE FAMOUS AMRITA RASSA.

Cost of a phial	Rs.	5	0	0
Postage and packing	,,	1	8	0

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Misirpokhra, Benares City.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,—The Cholera Pills you sent last time gave a most beneficial result over the severe cholera epidemic that raised at the end of last winter among our coolies, who live by thousands in cottages placed close to each other. We tried several other medicines, but none but your Pills gave beneficial results.

(Sd.) SAMA DHUN MOOKERJI AND SONS,
Contractors, Hooghly Bridge Works.

SIR,—I have great pleasure to intimate to you that your Cholera Pills have done (as I can say from my experience) the greatest of wonders during the recent outbreak of cholera at the Umballa City. I have treated 148 cases without a single failure.

(Sd.) BRAJA BALLAV MOOKERJI,
Hd. Clerk, Dy. Commr's Office, Umballa.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you that your Cholera Pills have been a great boon to those infected with Cholera. I tried them in fifty cases in all of which they were successful except five or six cases.

(Sd.) C. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists.

54, SOVA BAZAR, AND 371, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

NATURAL CARLSBAD SALTS (German)

The natural mineral spring is evaporated to crystalzed salt without impairments of original quality. They are very useful, portable and effective. The dose is very small requiring only the necessary amount of water for its administration. They are very largely used by the Faculty in cases of sluggish, lower or loaded liver with engorgement of portal circulation. In habitual constipation with disturbance of Digestive system they are very useful and effective.

7 per bottle of 1 lb.

LAVILLE'S GOUT LIGUEUR

One of the most celebrated remedy for gout and Rheumatism. It is regarded as a specific. Needs no recommendation.

per Phial Rs. 6.

FLETCHER'S. SYR FERRIET QUINIAET STRYCHNIA HYDROBROMAT

Has gained a high reputation in the treatment of chorea,, Epillepsy, Hysteria, Anœmia of the Brain and in all forms of nervous debility and exhaustion.

Oz. 12 *Ans.*

AUNGL ANODYNE COLLOID (FERRIS,)

A most valuable topical application in Newralgia, Aciatica, Lumbago and all forms of muscular pains.

Oz. 1-8.

LOCOCK'S PALMONIC WAFERS

A really good medicine for cough, cold and catarrh. Very useful in Chronic Bronchites with profuse expectoration far superior to Keating's &c.

per phial Ans. 12.

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE ACIDIFEE NO. 1

A very active preparation of Pepsine largely used with success by medical men in indejestion and malnutretion.

3 per phial of 1 Oz.

PARRESHE'S CHEMICAL FOOD

A very fine preparation of iron very easily assimilable. Contains all the bone-forming elements. Very useful in malnutretion, reckets, anœmia, chlorosis and nervous debility.

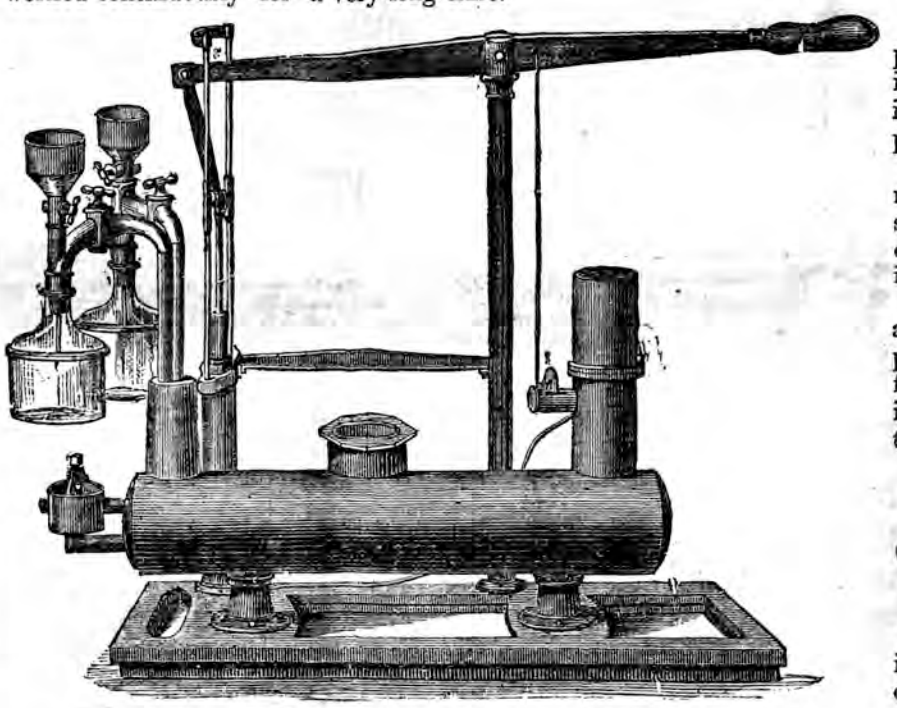
Oz. 8 *Ans.*

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.		190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.		275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.		375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs.		10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.			
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs.		22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*, 5*s*. 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	"
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	"
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0	each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0	each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co., have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

REGIMENTAL CLOCKS.

COOKE & KELVEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES, RAILWAY STATIONS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OFFICES, &C.,

CHIMINGCLOCKS FOR HALLS,

IN OAK WALNUT TEAK OR BLACK CASES, with Ormolu and Bronze Mounts, Brackets to Match

Full Size, extra finished, best quality Movement, with Chains to Fusees, Striking Quarters on 8 Bells, and Hours on Full-toned Gong.

Chronographs for scientific observations, timing races Etc.

Chronograph Watches, Minute and Quarter-hour Repeaters, and all other complicated Watches in Gold or Silver Cases in stock.

Watches in Walking—Sticks—Ring Watches, Fancy Watches with Keyless action in Birds, Butterflies Crosses.

Beetles, Pendants —Flowers Etc—

Mechanical Jewellery Rotating Centres one or two ways, in Pearls and Diamonds, Etc, Etc.

DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS

In Gilt Bronze, with Painted China Panels, and Vases to Match. Also in Antique Silver Bronze, with Candelabras, and in decorated Bronze, for use without Glass Shades.

FINE ART BRONZE STATUETTES, BUSTS, JUGS, VASES, ETC.

WATCHMAKERS

COOKE & KELVEY

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 *(B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of* 1885. *Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.*

TENDERS are invited for a loan of seventy-five lakhs of rupees at 4½ per cent interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (BC.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 percent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 16th day of September, 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the Office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

Port Commissioners' Office,
Dated 23rd July, 1885.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary,

ইংলণ্ডে বঙ্গমহিলা !!!

বঙ্গমহিলা প্রণীত।

এরূপ উপাদেয় পুস্তক বঙ্গভাষায় আর কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। মূল্য প্রতি খণ্ড ১৷০ হিন্দুপেট্রিয়ট্ প্রভৃতি প্রধান প্রধান সংবাদ পত্র ইহার বিশেষ প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন। কলিকাতা ও মফসলের প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তক বিক্রেতার দোকানে এবং কলিকাতা ১নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীটে প্রকাশকের নিকট পাওয়া যায়। অগ্রিম মূল্য প্রেরণ না করিলে বিদেশে পুস্তক পাঠান যায় না।

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280	each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100	each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120	each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.
Violins	from Rs.	50	each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50	each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10	each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4	each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35	each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50	each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35	each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16	each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25	each.
Piccolos	from Rs.	20	each.
Fifes	from Rs.	5	each.
Cornopeons	from Rs.	35	each.
Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes)	from Rs.	350	each.
Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125	each.
Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	40	each.
Hand Organs	from Rs.	05	each.
Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400	each.
Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000	each.
Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120	each.
Concertinas	from Rs.	25	each.
Accordeons	from Rs.	25	each.
Bagpipes	from Rs,	150	each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

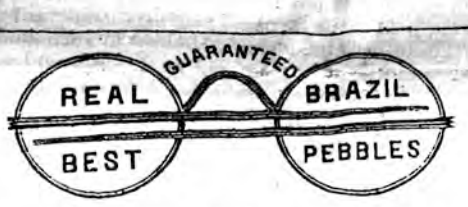
Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25	0	0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0	0
Steel „ „ „	„	6	0	0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6	0	0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10	0	0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10	0	0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

CLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

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